

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The table is organized into three columns: "Variable", "Coefficient", and "Standard Error". The "Variable" column lists the independent variables used in the model. The "Coefficient" column shows the estimated effect of each variable on the number of children in the household. The "Standard Error" column shows the standard error of the coefficient estimate. The table is organized into three sections: "Demographics", "Economics", and "Social Capital". The "Demographics" section includes variables such as "Age", "Gender", and "Marital Status". The "Economics" section includes variables such as "Income", "Education", and "Unemployment". The "Social Capital" section includes variables such as "Trust", "Civic Participation", and "Social Networks". The table shows that the coefficient for "Age" is positive and significant, indicating that older individuals tend to have more children. The coefficient for "Gender" is negative and significant, indicating that females tend to have more children than males. The coefficient for "Marital Status" is positive and significant, indicating that married individuals tend to have more children than unmarried individuals. The coefficient for "Income" is negative and significant, indicating that higher income tends to be associated with fewer children. The coefficient for "Education" is negative and significant, indicating that higher education tends to be associated with fewer children. The coefficient for "Unemployment" is positive and significant, indicating that unemployment tends to be associated with more children. The coefficient for "Trust" is positive and significant, indicating that higher trust tends to be associated with more children. The coefficient for "Civic Participation" is positive and significant, indicating that higher civic participation tends to be associated with more children. The coefficient for "Social Networks" is positive and significant, indicating that larger social networks tend to be associated with more children.

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